

VOL. XXIX.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at his Store  
in Bendersville,  
**20,000 Chestnut & Oak**  
**S H I N G L E S.**  
10,000 ft. Yellow Pine Boards,  
A lot of Rails, &c.  
For which we will sell low for Cash.  
JOHN BURKHOLDER.  
Bendersville, July 9. 2m

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it;  
Nor need we wait to bring it home,  
Though 'twere there that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charms so dear,  
As Home and Friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy  
For future hopes—and praise them;  
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,  
If we'd but stoop to raise them.

For XMAS ARK all sweet are  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us,

But soon we're taught that earth hath naught,  
Like Home and Friends around us!

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When Hope's last reed is shaken,  
Do show us still, that come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken.

Though all were night—it lit the light  
From FRIENDSHIP's altar crown'd us,

'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—

Our Home and Friends around us!

BUSINESS.

GENTLE WOMAN.

The great traveller, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that, wherever found, women are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

[Mungo Parke, in nearly the same words, adds the same testimony to woman's kindness, that Ledyard does.]

*Rules for the Journey of Life.*—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:—"Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to be. Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate. Never to judge a person's character by external appearance. Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions. Not to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Not to obtrude my advice unasked. Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices. To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate. Frequently to review my conduct and note my failings. On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state."

*A Silent Conqueror.*—Time is a mighty conqueror. This fact is forcibly illustrated in the erection of a Jewish Synagogue in Canterbury, England, on the site of the ancient house of the re-doubted "Knights Templar," once the unremitting foes of the persecuted Israelites, but now themselves swept from the face of the earth—a striking fulfillment of the prophecy concerning this ancient people, that they shall yet possess the gates of their enemies.

*Curious Facts.*—In some remarks on the propagation of disease through the medium of miasma, made by Dr. Warren at the meeting of the American Medical Association, the singular fact was stated that the great epidemics of plague, yellow fever and cholera, have never yet invaded the regions south of the equator. It is a still more remarkable fact that the animal and vegetable productions of corresponding latitudes south and north of the equator, scarcely ever present a similarity of species.—*Bust. Ramblers*.

*Business First, and then Pleasure.*—A man who is very rich now, was poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, "My father taught me never to play till all my work for the day was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in a half an hour. After this was done, I was allowed to play; and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit that I owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this, go and do likewise, and he will meet a similar reward.

"*A Yoke of Oxen at our Chari-*"—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasure and interesting associations in the mind of a man than the word wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely confiding woman, who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup, whether of woe or woe, which destiny may offer.—The word wife is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing.

*A Good Irish anecdote.*—The Philadelphia paper publishes an anecdote recently related in that city by the Rev. Dr. Duff, of Ireland, as follows:

Some years ago, when the beautiful painting of Adam and Eve was exhibited in Ireland, it became the chief topic of conversation. Finally a poor ragged illiterate peasant went to see it. The light was so arranged as to reflect on the picture, and to leave the spectator at the "tobacco box" for safe keeping. Mr. M. was accustomed to make use of the "tobacco box" at any hour of the day or night, even, whenever he felt an inclination for much astonishment, that he remained it. The night following the sale of the oven, he sought his "tobacco-box," and finding a convenient portion, he put it into his mouth, and not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, he chewed it up most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, "No strength in all my life, for if I had been in the tobacco!" when recollecting the transaction of the day, and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added, "Ohio! a yoke of oxen at one char—"

*To Measure Hay in the Stack.*—More than twenty years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay, from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand: "Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat sealed ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton."

*An Infallible Recipe.*—John Bruce, Highland piper to Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, prescribed, as a remedy for cramp, with which his master was often afflicted, twelve stones taken from twelve south-running streams, on which Sir Walter was to sleep, and be of course restored. Sir Walter told him that the recipe was infallible, but to make it entirely successful, the stones must be wrapped in a garment belonging to a widow who had never wished to marry again.

*Singular Death.*—An infant named Charles A. McIntire, about a year and a half old, died in this city on Monday—having, while playing with a fork, thrust it through the eye into the brain.—*Boston Traveller*.

*At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—  
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.*

*NOTICE.*—The subscriber has also opened a FOUNDRY & MELTING SHOP, in the south end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

*FOLLOW A P.*, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Carron, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them, the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

*THRESHING MACHINES,* Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyer Ploughs; also, Wierdoek's and Withers' scythes; also, Plant's Cutters, Sharps &c.

*BLACKSMITHING*, carried on in its different branches, by the best workmen.

*Repairing*, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

*ON HAND AND FOR SALE*, by the subscriber, a few **Hathaway Cook Stoves.** GEO. ARNOLD.

June 11.

*JUST received—Fresh SHAD, HERRING* and MACKEREL, by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S STORE.

April 30.

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem was ploughed field, and the ground on which the temple now stands, the joint inheritance of two brothers, one of which was married and had several children, the other lived a bachelor. They cultivated in common the field which had devolved on them by right of their mother. At harvest time the two brothers bound up the sheaves and made of them two equal stacks, which they left upon the field. During the night, a good thought presented itself to the younger. "My brother," said he to himself, "has a wife and children to maintain, it is not right that our shares should be equal; let me then take a few sheaves from my stack, and secretly add to his; he will not perceive it, and therefore, cannot refuse them." This project the young man immediately executed. That night the elder awoke, and said to his wife, "my brother is young, and lives alone without a companion to assist him in his labors, and console him under his fatigues. It is not just that we should take from the field as many sheaves as he does; let us get up and secretly go and carry a certain number of sheaves to his stack—he will not find it out to-morrow, and, therefore, cannot refuse them;" and they did so accordingly. The next day both brothers went to the field, and each was surprised to find the two stacks alike; neither being able in his own mind to account for the prodigy. They pursued the same course for several successive nights; but as each carried to his brother's stack the same number of sheaves, the stacks still remained equal, till one night they both determined to act sentinel to elucidate the mystery—they met, each bearing the sheaves destined for his brother's stack.

Now the spot where so beautiful a thought at once occurred to, and was so perseveringly acted upon by, two men, must be a place agreeable to God; and men blessed it, and chose it whereto to build a house to his name.

How charming is this tradition! How it breathes the unaffected benevolence of patriarchal morals. How simple, primitive, and natural, is the inspiration leading men to consecrate to God a spot on which virtue has flourished on earth! I have heard among the Arabs a hundred legends of the same description.—The air of the Bible is breathed all over the East.—*Lamartine's Pilgrimage*.

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*Doubtful Compliment.*—An exchange paper contains a card, signed by two or three gentlemen whose premises had been saved from fire through the exertions of the firemen and other citizens, thanking them for their generous efforts, and stating that they should be most happy to reciprocate the favor!

*A Delicate Lie.*—A quiet, elderly gentleman found himself one of four travellers in a railway carriage. The other three were ladies, who talked from the beginning to the end of the journey—kept up, in fact, so lengthened a conversation, that it was exactly two hundred miles long. When nearly at the terminus, the most volatile of the ladies expressed a hope to the gentleman that the incessant colloquy had not disturbed him. "By no means, madam," he said, politely; "I have been married exactly five and twenty years."

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*Done Brown.*—A Dutchman looking for a person by the name of Dunn, who owed him a "small account," asked a wag near Sweeney's eating house, where No. 66 Chatham street was, as he wished to find Mr. Dunn. The wag told him to go into Sweeney's and the first person he met at the table was the very gentleman he was inquiring for.

The Dutchman went in about as slow as a jackass towards a peck of oats, and the "first gentleman" happened to be an Irishman.

"Are you Dunn?" asked the Dutchman.

"Done!" said Pat; "by my soul, I am only just commenced."

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*Relief for California Emigrants.*—We see it stated that the President has ordered extra mules and horses, belonging to the United States, to be taken out by various military expeditions to the west, for the purpose of relieving the emigrants on their way to California; and has given positive instructions that at proper intervals relays of mules and wagons of corn, and other subsistence, be sent along the line of emigration, that our people may not perish without help, and die for want of food.

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FRUITS OF WHIG POLICY.

The benefits resulting from the Whig administration of the State Government are already every where manifesting themselves. Notwithstanding the injury inflicted upon the manufacturing interests by the tariff act of 1846, we find, under a change of policy in the State administration favorable to that interest, numerous factories spring up in the towns of the interior, which give promise not only of the employment of capital, but of creating a demand for labor, which under a favorable policy also in the administration of the General Government, shall give to Pennsylvania her rightful portion as one of the greatest producing States. The governmental policy of our State has heretofore tended to diminish the demand for labor, and to drive capital to other States for investment, especially in manufactures, by opposing associated wealth, so that even under the tariff of 1842, while manufactures were springing into existence daily, and that section of country became a busy hive of producers of all sorts of goods fitted to the wants of the people, while both labor and capital were fully employed. In no respect can either of the New England States surpass Pennsylvania, in all that is required for a great manufacturing State—not even in the skill of their artisans; but we have rather many advantages which they do not possess, and a wholesome policy on the part of the Government only is needed for their full development.

*Superlative Unconcern.*—The tranquility and phlegm of the Scotch in most extraordinary circumstances, "brings to mind," says Coleman, in his "Randolph Records," the incredible tale of the Scotchman tumbling from one of the lowest houses in the old town of Edinburgh. He slipped, says the legend, off the roof of a habitation sixteen stories high; and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger looking out of a window of the eighth floor, to whom (as he was an acquaintance) he observed, en passant, "Eh, Saundy, man, sic a fa' as I shall ha'e!"

*Frightful Nuisances in New York.*—A correspondent of the New York Herald gives a frightful account of some of the nuisances of that city. He describes a location known as the "bone-boiling and burning places," which, he says, "are hemmed in by many well built three story houses, and a numerous body of people, who are, however, rapidly thinning out by death from cholera—death, in a large majority of the cases, doubtless, caused by the presence and fell effects of the nuisances just spoken of—death five times as frequent as that of the Five Points, although the ground is high, and, naturally, there is a fine, fresh exhilarating air abroad. Twenty carcasses of horses and cattle are thus boiled in huge kegues, and in the open air, every day, or one hundred and forty per week, together with about thirty tons of bones, which, when collected, are generally black and fetid, and with pieces of flesh in adherence. Such boilings are offensive as would be those of four hundred human corpses per week. All such concerns are kept out of the cities in the old world, and only tolerated in desert-like places." He adds: "A thousand hogs are fed at our boileries out of the soap that comes from the carcasses, and which is run into immense troughs generally, though sometimes into places scooped basily out of the mere ground surface."

We have said that Pennsylvania has no superior in all that is necessary to constitute a great manufacturing State. Not only is this true so far as her inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, her forests of timber, and her productive soil are concerned, but she has every other natural advantage, to which we may add as power over all—the intelligence and aptness of her citizens. We have a hardy, industrious German population, and it is the testimony of many of the most extensive and experienced manufacturers, both here and at the east, that in point of aptness, industry and productiveness, they cannot be surpassed as "help" in our factories; they make the best hands, the most skilful, apt and industrious, and when our cotton and woolen factories shall have been reared in all our thousands and villages, they will afford profitable employment to all who may choose to work in them, and the whole State will share the benefit of active, productive industry. Other branches of industry will keep pace with manufactures. The plough, the loom, and the anvil—the forge, the furnace and the mine, will each contribute to the general wealth.—We need but wise government to secure to us home manufactures and a home market—home industry and home happiness.—*Daily News*.

*Gold Fish in the Hudson.*—The Gold Fish, originally from China, and hitherto chiefly known in ornamental ponds or glass globes in this country, has become quite naturalized in the Hudson river near Newburg. Fishermen have caught specimens from eight to ten inches long, both in the Hudson itself and in the mouth of Mattawam creek, which were emptied into the creek ten years ago, and they have so multiplied as to fairly stock the creek and river in that vicinity.

The editor of the Tuscarawas Advocate, who is from the Isle of St. Patrick, in speaking of the probable mode in which a man recently committed suicide in his neighborhood, says:

"No doubt he had taken poison, as an empty phial containing laudanum, was found by his side."

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

**RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.**  
The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) has issued the following response to the appointment of a Fast Day by the National Executive:

To the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In view of the ravages of the pestilence; of our violations of the law of God; of the judgments of Heaven, by flood and fire, upon our people; and of the withholding of spiritual influences to so great a degree from the Church, our General Assembly set apart the 28th of last June as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

But still the ravages of the pestilence are increasing and extending, and the President of the United States has appointed the first Friday of August as a day of national fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on which, as a people, through Jesus Christ our Lord, "to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us."

And lest any of you should deem the keeping of the one day a reason for the neglect of the other, on the advice of several brethren, I would hereby express to you my conviction that the keeping of the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate will be in entire accordance with the uniform history and custom of our church, and with the spirit of the recommendation of the last Assembly.

And I would hereby affectionately advise all our Ministers and Churches sincerely and in true faith to consecrate the third day of August next to the great purposes of its appointment.

NICHOLAS MURRAY,  
Moderator of the General Assembly.  
Elizabethtown, July 11, 1849.

A Prayer by Kosuth, the President of Hungary.—The following prayer, offered by Kosuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rapovina, and was originally published in the Opposition, a journal of Pesth:

Almighty Lord!—God of the warriors of Atpad!—Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, and from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence.

O God, over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue, and under my feet the earth is dyed with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of thy sun fall here, that flowers may spring up from the blood, so that these hills of departed beings may not

remain unadorned. God of our fathers and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors, and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forces us in chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil, above these graves, no race of slayers can live. O Father! Father of our fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace, that the souls of my fallen heroes brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence.—Amen.

Kosuth and the Jews.—It is related of Kosuth that he paid a visit to the Jewish Synagogue at Grosswandom while the Israelites were at prayer. After the service was over, he addressed them in his peculiar style, and requested forgiveness, in the name of the nation, for the unjust acts done and burdens imposed upon their race during so many centuries; he thanked them for their bravery and devotion to the public cause, and gave them a solemn assurance that from henceforth the law would acknowledge no distinctions between individuals based upon a difference of religious belief.

Good Natured Politics.—In Indiana, the canvass for Governor is conducted in a manner that deserves to be remembered. The Brookville American says:

Mason and Wright are canvassing the State very pleasantly together. They ride, eat and sleep together, nothing personal and unpleasant occurring to mar their kind feelings for each other. They are both professors of religion, and members of the same church. This is the first instance in the history of our State when both candidates travel and speak together. Their arrangements are for each to speak one hour, and then to close with a half hour speech from each, making in all three hours.

Marrying Early.—Lieut. Lynch, in his notice of the Jews of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, says:—"The females marry very early. There was one in the house, then eleven and a half years of age, who, we are assured, had been married eighteen months. Mr. Wiseman pointed out another, a mere child in appearance, ten years of age, who had been two years married. It seemed incredible."

It is stated in a late Chillicothe, Ohio, paper, that a horse was stung to death by bees, while grazing in a lot in that city. There insects, as it by preconceived arrangement, saluted forth in a body from their hives, which were in an adjoining lot, and surrounded the animal, assailed him at all points, and put him to death in less than three hours.

Bishop Purcell, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati, says: "We lose more than seventy a day, more than five hundred a week, of twenty years of discredit, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and for this purpose has called in the outstanding bonds and exchanged them for others, converting the arrears of interest into twenty years bonds."

Emigrants on the Plains.—Trouble with the Indians.—The Fort Kearny correspondent of the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, of the 6th inst., under date of the 10th ult., says:—Five thousand and ninety-two wagons, at sundown last

generated about 9 o'clock this morning, in a single afternoon Mr. Frazinger's house, and a strong wind blowing at the time, are flames communicated to adjoining buildings, and in the space of three hours, the business part of the town was in ashes. Among the sufferers were Messrs. Dodson Williams—building and stock of goods consumed; J. M. Joseph, barber and hair dresser—all destroyed; John Mears, dwelling house, inn shop and stock; W. H. Fister, saddler shop; J. Seisinger's store, goods, and dwelling house; Packer & Olevines' shoe store; Asa Packer's store, and dwelling house were all consumed. [Most of Packer's Packer & Olevines' goods were saved.] On the opposite side of the street the sufferers were Messrs. Deal & Sash, clothing store, dwelling house and shop; T. Brailsford, dwelling house; M. C. Connor's Union Hotel and House adjoining County Buildings and Offices, Jail, &c. The public documents were, I believe, mostly saved. The total loss of property may be estimated at \$125,000, a portion of which was insured. Its course was east, crossing Market square, until it reached Harlan's large brick dwelling, Great praise is due to the citizens and distant friends for their efforts to subdue the flames.

A man, in attempting to gain a seat upon the cars, while in motion, as they were descending from the Nesquehoning, laden with men coming to the fire, lost his balance, and fell across the rail. The cars passed over him, severing his body almost in two. He died shortly afterwards.

At New York, the total number of deaths week before last, was nine hundred and ninety-one—a greater number than ever before—against 284 in the corresponding week last year, and 702 the week previous. Of these 481 are reported as by cholera, while there were only 317 the preceding week of this disease. Of the deaths of cholera, 122 occurred in public establishments. This 991 deaths exceed the maximum week of 1832 by 194, while the cholera interments of that week were 232 more than during the past week. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present population of the city is about double what it was in 1832. The whole number of deaths by the disease, from its commencement up to Monday inclusive, was 1630. In 1832, up to the same period of the epidemic, the deaths were 299.

Among the latest victims at New York, are Mr. James Reburn, commission merchant; David B. Ogden, the distinguished counsellor at law; Mr. Wyckoff, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; and Dr. A. Brainerd, who became prostrated by his efforts to relieve others. Mr. Ogden expired at his residence at Port Richmond, on Wednesday morning. He was very much engaged on Friday (that hot day) in court. A walk afterwards, and an exposure to the sun, developed symptoms of disease, that led to his sudden death. Mr. Reburn, above mentioned, was formerly of Baltimore, and was President of the St. Patrick's Society in New York.

The Physicians appear to be more frequently the victims of the epidemic than any other class, probably from their greatest exposure and the fatigue attending their professional duties. At Chicago, Buffalo and New York the names of practising physicians are mentioned as dying of cholera. In St. Louis five have died: Drs. H. Lane, Pollock, Farmer, Drake and Barber. The first, Dr. Hardinge Lane, was the foremost man of the faculty of that city.

*Case of Total Depravity.*—However much mankind may differ and dispute about the doctrine of total depravity, we are sometimes, though we are glad to say seldom, compelled to behold instances where humanity has sunk into depths of degradation and depravity so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days ago at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a hut almost entirely destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely with the cholera morbus, and had drunk fifteen thirteen times that day. The physician had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food and other necessities, left the man's wife to nurse him; very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grocery shop, and pawned them for whisky, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got herself drunk. Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more about total depravity.—*Rochester American.*

*Two Governors in Florida.*—Advices from Florida inform us that Gov. Mosely, the old Democratic executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. (Gov. Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, so that Florida is blessed with two Governors.)

The Republic of Peru, after a lapse of twenty years of discredit, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and for this purpose has called in the outstanding bonds and exchanged them for others, converting the arrears of interest into twenty years bonds.

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*Display of Britannia, Pearls and Gold at Saratoga.*—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the United States Hotel, Saratoga, July 11th, says:

"Since my last, there have been many

Touching Incidents of the Epidemic abound, in our exchanges, and some also that are really shocking. The Newark Advertiser says:

"A distressing and remarkable case of mortality and family affliction is reported at Millville, N. J. A Mrs. Smith, a widow, lost her children might have the cholera, took them on Saturday to the residence of her brother, some miles out, for safety. On Sunday morning three of the four were taken with the cholera, and lay in the embrace of death before night. They had eaten profusely of green apples and other fruit, the day previous."

Mr. Richards, Clock Inspector of the Sixth Ward, St. Louis, gives some sad details thus:

"In going through this district, he found a house situated on Carr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was occupied by two or three families. In one of the rooms, the mother had died, leaving four children, the father of whom is constantly drunk; and at the time of my first visit to the house, the man was drunk and in bed with the dead woman, and is drunk now. The other case is that of

Funny Cholera Cases.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of Saturday, notices a cholera case in that city, quite as remarkable as some of those reported here. A woman residing at the corner of 10th and Parish streets, was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was sent for. When he came, he said she had a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated her for competition with the well fed, well clothed, and well paid laborers of our own country in the Iron trade.

*Singular Presentiment.*—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of the narrative of the Dead Sea Expedition, and in connection of the death of Lieut. Dale, relates a singular prescience of Mrs. Dale, and gives the language she used at the time. The correspondent says: "One of the gentlemen told that she had said to him on the 24th July, 'I wish you to note this day; my spirits are so oppressed, my feelings are so unaccountably strange, that I am sure some great calamity awaits me—note it, that this is the 21st July.' It was the day her husband died.

*Pine Lumber in Maine.*—A correspondent of the Maine People's Press, writing from Moosehead Lake, June 18, tells of having just taken across said lake, a distance of 17 miles, the largest raft of pine logs ever seen thereabouts—containing, by actual survey, twenty-one and three-fourths acres. These logs are taken at different landings upon the eastern shore of the lake, and towed by steamboats across to the outlet, or head of the Kennebec waters, by which they are borne to market.

*Kentucky Infant.*—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Rumsey, in Davis county, Ky., who is described as follows:

He is a "perfect monster" in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of the "Kentucky infant," being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs five hundred pounds. He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky and of the luxuriant magnificence with which she does up things when she tries.

*Observance of the Sabbath.*—The Sheriff of London repeats an old maxim of a puritan divine, that "if the Sabbath is well observed, it will not ravel out during all the week." He has learned from the confessions of most of the prisoners, that their crimes originated in Sabbath-breaking.

*An Interesting Fact.*—There were present in St. John's Church, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Morris, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who was a witness of the deceased lady's first marriage to Dr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, and again of her marriage to Mr. Madison; and also Mrs. R. Brand Lee and Mrs. N. B. Van Zandt, of this city, who were the bridesmaids at her second wed-

ding.—*Washington Republic.*

*Six Persons Drowned.*—Six persons were drowned at the mouth of Holt's Creek, in Bracken county, (Ky.) during a storm on the night of Monday the 9th instant. The heavy rains raised the creek so fast as to overflow the bottom land, and carry off the house in which these persons were sleeping, without giving them sufficient warning to make their escape. Two of the unfortunate individuals were named DeMoss; the names of the others not ascertained.—*Mayville Eagle.*

The laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 2600 copies, weigh over seven tons and a half. If these laws are not valuable, it will certainly not be for the want of weight.

*A Healthy City.*—The entire number of deaths in New London, Ct., for the year ending July, 1849, was, according to the Chronicle, 98. This is believed to be the smallest bill of mortality for a population of between 10,000 and 11,000 souls, the green eyed monster, was the which can be found in the United States in any part of the world.

**Collateral Inheritance Tax.**

ALL persons interested in the estates of persons who have died in Adams county, whose estates are subject to the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of 10th April; 1849, the Register of Wills of the County is required to issue a citation to Executors, Administrators, and Heirs, in every such Estate, and enforce payment by suit, and that in all cases, if said tax is not paid before the time limited in said act, interest at the rate of 12 per centum is required to be charged from the death of the decedent.

In all cases of persons who have died since the passage of said act, or shall die, whose estates are subject to said tax, the sum of 5 per centum is to be allowed, if the same is paid within three months, but if not paid within one year, 12 per centum is to be charged as interest thereon.

In all Estates subject to said tax, where letters of Administration have not been issued, the heirs and persons interested are notified that if there is further delay, an Administrator will be appointed to collect and pay over said tax.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 21, 1849.

**NEW GOODS,**  
At prices that cannot be beat.**GEORGE ARNOLD,**

AT the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS as has been offered to the public at any time consisting of

**DRUGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**  
*QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c.,*  
Leighorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent," cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very hand-some selection of Silks and Fancy Goods generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9.

**COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.**

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always had on hand

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**  
**QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,**  
which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 30.

**\$1 75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!**

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

**MARCUS SAMSON**

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

**SUMMER GOODS,**

of all kinds. His prices are ASTONISHINGLY low, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing.

As he sells for Cash, and has but ONE CHANCE, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment.—The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$6 to \$16; Business, from \$2 50 to \$6; Cloth Sack, \$4 50 to \$8; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1 50; Fine Cashmere, \$3 to \$5 50; Tweed \$1 25 to \$1 50; Cassinet, \$3 50 to \$4 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton 624s to \$1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1 50 to \$3; Satin, \$1 to \$1 50 to \$3 50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1 50; Marseilles, 36cts to \$1 75; Cassimere and Cloth \$2 to \$2 50.

SHIRTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton 624s to \$1 25.

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SHIRTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton 624s to \$1 25.

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## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 23, 1849.

An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

## New Post Office.

The Postmaster General has re-established the Post Office at Fountaindale, in this county, and appointed Mr. SANFORD SANODEN, Post Master.

The "FRANKLIN INTELLIGENCER" is the title of a new Whig paper commenced in Chambersburg, and edited by H. A. MISH, late of Mercersburg. Its appearance is very handsome, and we have no doubt it will be an interesting paper, and a strong advocate of Whig principles. We wish its proprietors success. We hope, however, on account of old associations, to see the veteran "Repository" still in the van.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for August, has already made its appearance. It fully sustains its high character for artistic beauty and interesting articles.

GOWEY is also out already with his LADY'S Book. Its embellishments are numerous, and some of them very handsome.

MATTHEW SAWYER, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Recorder of the General Land Office, in the room of Mr. Laughlin, removed. An excellent appointment. He is the well-known "Oliver Oldschool" of the U. S. Gazette.

JOHN D. BUCK, Clerk of the Baltimore and Cuba Copper Works, on the south side of the Basin, at Baltimore, was murdered last night week in his office, while writing at his desk. He was shot through the head. His dead body was found in the morning. The report of the gun was heard in the night, but nothing of the kind suspected. The object of the murder was not robbery, as some money was found on his person. Thomas Davis, one of the workmen, has been arrested on suspicion.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad is to be re-laid with new T rail, and it is expected will be finished in time to form the connection with the York and Cumberland road. It is estimated to cost \$250,000, which the Company secures by lien on the first receipts from the road.

The building occupied by the family of Gen. Walbach, at the Arsenal, a few miles this side of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. One of the family was with difficulty removed, being confined by sickness. The furniture was saved.

The number of deaths in the Ohio penitentiary, at Columbus, in one week, was 103, out of 425 convicts. It was disappearing at the last accounts.

The barn of Mr. David Washabaugh, on Federal Hill, near Chambersburg, was burnt on Thursday week. The loss is estimated at \$2500—no insurance.

The cholera broke out at the Almshouse, three miles from Baltimore, on the 11th, and up to the 20th, there were 81 cases and 44 deaths.

Two severe thunder storms passed over the city of Philadelphia on Saturday week, which blew down a number of frame buildings, sheds, trees, &c. The rain fell in torrents.

Another disgraceful riot occurred in Moyamensing, Philadelphia county, on Saturday night week. Several persons were very severely, if not fatally injured.

Letters from Col. Bonneville, in command at Fort Kearney, Indian country, states that the cholera has entirely desolated the Pawnee villages. The Indians would be attacked while hunting, and die on their hunting grounds.

Col. H. S. Macree, of the U. S. Army, died at St. Louis, of cholera, on the 15th inst. He was an invaluable and accomplished officer.

Capt. George Hooper, captain of one of the Canal boats between Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg, died a few days ago very suddenly of cholera. He had left Harrisburg the day previous in good health. Several hands in another packet were attacked with cholera on the 14th, one of whom died.

We are informed that the cholera has made its appearance in the interior of this State, along the line of the Penna. Rail Road route, several cases being reported to have occurred in Huntingdon county, in the town of Alexandria. It may possibly arise from emigrants just from shipboard, seeking employment on the work, and the disease itself may partake more of the ship fever than cholera, which must now bear the brunt of every other imperfectly understood disease.

The Rev. Dr. Klein, a noted divine of Middleburgh, the capital city of the Province of Zealand, in Holland, is now on his way to this country with 150 followers, and their arrival may be daily expected. They comprise persons of different professions, and are generally in good circumstances. They will settle at Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, where there is already a very flourishing colony of Hollanders. Among the Hollanders who have arrived in this country during the last year, and settled in Michigan or Iowa, are many men who brought with them from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars in gold.—N. Y. Sun.

An Appropriate Parody.

The health officer of Savannah says to the citizens, in the language of Shakespeare improved—

lay on the line! And fined be he that first cries, Hold, cough!

The Peace Policy of the present Administration will be highly approved of by the people of the country. The nation has gathered fame enough in war to be content to repose on the laurels she has nobly won. The courage of her sons and the prowess of her arms are now acknowledged all over the world. There is no longer occasion to seek opportunities to display the one or establish the other. She may well turn her attention now exclusively to the cultivation of the arts, the improvement of agriculture, the growth of manufactures, the development of her resources, the digging of canals, the construction of railroads, the opening of rivers, the making of harbors, the spread of commerce, the encouragement of industry, and the thousand plans which present themselves to secure the welfare and happiness of the people. We should now realize the fact that "peace bath its victories no less renowned than those of war." Under the auspices of this Administration we may reasonably expect to witness this consummation. It will be the aim and design of the Administration to accomplish this result. Our patriotic President has filled the measure of his military glory; his highest ambition is to see his country as great in all that makes the true greatness of a people as she is in arms—"Peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none," is his motto. Will not a generous people assist him in carrying out this policy and strengthen him in this noble purpose? —ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

## Frauds on the Public Works.

The Hon. Jesse Miller, editor of the Harrisburg Keystone, referring to arrearages due on the public works, makes the following significant admission :

In the first place we have no hesitation in attributing the existence of such a debt to the extravagant manner in which the public works have, for some time back, been managed, and in some cases to *direct fraud*. Had a skillful and economical course been pursued, in regard to them, the treasury would now be in a better condition, by at least two hundred thousand dollars. This is in truth, a low estimate.

So much for Locofoco management!—The truth will come out of the Sachems of Locofocoism—by accident.

The following toast was given by the Hon. JAMES REED, at the Whig celebration in Carlisle, on the 4th of July. It is the sentiment of a true Whig, and will find a ready response in the hearts of all who love Whig principles:

By Hon. John Reed. Our Principles—I would rather the party would sink with genuine Whig principles, than swim by dodging them.

Mr. F. A. Packard, lately appointed President of Girard College, has declined the situation. The wide field of usefulness open before him in the Publication department of the American Sunday School Union, has induced this course.

Mr. George H. Waeschle, of Double Pipe Creek, who started sometime last spring for California, as President of the Baltimore and Frederick Trading and Mining Company, died at Panama, on his way to the Gold Region.

The Cholera is still raging at New York and Philadelphia, but not to the extent it has been in the West.

At New York, on Thursday, 87 new cases are reported, and 36 deaths; on Friday, 83 cases and 23 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday, 53 cases and 22 deaths; on Friday, 49 cases and 23 deaths.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday, 201 deaths, 102 of which were of cholera. The disease is decreasing, and business is beginning to revive.

At St. Louis, the epidemic is decreasing—there being but 84 deaths on Wednesday, 50 of which were from cholera.

## Fire at Allegheny City.

On Monday last, a fire broke out in Allegheny city, which consumed thirty buildings, mostly frame, and raged with great violence for about four hours. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The flames extended from Gay alley to Ohio street, west to the Commons, and east to the Diamond. Dr. Swift's Church, a beautiful edifice, was entirely consumed. The Allegheny firemen refused to play upon the fire, owing to some dispute with the authorities, about their annual appropriation, and endeavored also to prevent the Pittsburg firemen from doing so.

Several fights occurred, but nothing serious—Mr. M. A. Knox, chief director of one of the companies, was arrested on the following day, charged with having caused the riot, and inducing the firemen to withhold their aid in subduing the flames.

## Trouble Brewing in France.

The Police has prohibited altogether the sale of Journals in the streets. About twelve hundred families are thrown out of support. The true object is to prevent the workmen from buying Journals. They are too poor to subscribe for them. There is cause for fear that the Government will precipitate another revolution here. The fermentation has commenced among the workmen, who were entirely quiet on the 13th. If it does break out again it will be serious. This last measure of suppression of the sale of newspapers, has caused a great excitement. The workmen say, we had nothing to do with M. Ledru Rollin's insurrection: why does the Government punish us for it?

## Minnesota.

There are three papers published in the territory, all Whig, and all very ably conducted. The Locofocos have no paper there. The Whig government officers are all very popular, as is also the late delegate, Mr. H. H. Sibley, who is a Whig, and who, it is said, will be one of the U. S. Senators when the territory becomes a State. The fourth of July was celebrated for the first time at St. Paul's in grand style, by a procession, in which the authorities joined Governor and all. St. Paul's is a fur trading post, and is almost constantly visited by Indians from far and near.

## Minnesota.

We copy the following curious marriage announcement, which we find in the New York Sun, on account of its novel, graphic, and original style:

July 3d, 1849, by the Rev. Dr. Stockton, at his residence, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jane street, Deacon Vanburen, formerly carman, of No. 35 Water street, to the widow Mrs. Ellen Birdsell, keeper of a large wholesale crockery store, in Greenwich avenue, New York, both of this city.

The Boston Courier states that the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell have at the present moment in their employ, in the mills and print works, about 2300 males or females, not one of whom was, on Monday last, off from work on account of sickness.

Sin is like a bee, with honey in its mouth, but a sting in its tail.

**Henry Clay and the Ohio Free Soilers.** The following letter was addressed by Henry Clay to the Free Soilers of the Western Reserve in reply to their invitation for him to participate in their recent celebration of the passage of the Ordinance of '87. It will be read with interest, for it expresses sentiments with which every true lover of the Union will heartily coincide:—

ASHLAND, June 16, 1849.

GEORGELEXUS:—I received your official letter in behalf of the freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of '87, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States, on which it operates, an exemption from the evils of slavery. But the event of the passage of the Ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years, which has since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction, that this purpose originates out of the question, now EXTRICATELY agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California. While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do anything to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion, we should never cease to remember that we are fellow citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly forbearance.

But gentlemen, waiving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect, I am  
Your friend and ob't servant,  
H. CLAY.

## Good Advice.

We carefully abstained from publishing any of

the multitude of recipes (for cholera) which have appeared, says the Albany Evening Journal, because a single wrong figure or word might do fatal mischief. We have had occasion to correct several such errors—one the other day, when the recipe directed the use of ten or fifteen grains of morphine, instead of the tenth or fifteenth part of a grain. Of course skillful chemists, druggists, and physicians would discover the mistake, but not so the uninitiated. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who would read the recipe would dose themselves with what would be quite as fatal as the most violent attack of the disease sought to cure.

We can only repeat, what we have said over and over again, place no reliance upon any of the thousand "unfailing remedies" offered, unless you know them to be put up and prescribed by competent druggists or physicians. This taking powerful medicines is a matter of life and death and should be dealt with accordingly.

## Minnesota.

It may be proper to keep ourselves familiarized with the names of the new editions made from time to time to our political family. MINESOTA is the youngest. She is a promising infant and preserves the family likeness.

"Since this new territory has received a regular government," says the Pittsburgh Gazette, "number of tourists have visited it, and emigrants are flocking in. From all the accounts we have seen of it, and from some personal knowledge of those high latitudes, we have no doubt that Minesota will, in a few years, possess a large, intelligent and highly moral population, and that as much real, substantial happiness will be enjoyed there as in any portion of our wide Union. It will not be as wealthy a State as some others, but living will be cheap, and artificial wants limited, while it will be among the healthiest climates in the world."

There are settlements now up as high as 40 degrees, and thriving villages and pleasant farms greet the eye of the traveller. The Fever and Ague, that scourge of more southern portions of the West, is unknown there.

While multitudes are hastening with eager avidity to California, lured on by the prospect of golden treasures, others, less ambitious yet probably more considerate, are taking up their abodes in the new and pleasant glades of Minnesota.

Fortunate land of ours! Happy indeed in its ample territories, its fertile soil, its healthful climate—capable of receiving and of sustaining untold millions, giving a home to the exile and plenty to the destitute, and happiest of all in securing to her children the inestimable birthright of freedom, with all its ennobling prerogatives!

The capacious bosom of the West, teeming with productive elements, awaits the coming of multitudes. A future empire reposes there in embryo. From our station on the seaboard we can hear the murmur of progressive life and activity beyond the Mississippi. By an inherent energy of reproduction territories arise, pass into the organization of States, and become the prolific parents of other States. It knows no cessation. Onward and onward the impulse moves. And so it must move on until the measure of a destiny is fulfilled, unequalled in its greatness in all the tide of the times, and more imposing in its grandeur than any thing which history has recorded or fancy has conceived.

The second account of Michael Harner and Abraham Warner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough, Administrator of the estate of William Yeatts, deceased.

The first and final account of James Bigham, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bigham, deceased.

The first and final account of James M'Dowell, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry C. Scott, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Guinn, deceased.

The first account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Foster, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Miller, Administrator of the Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

The first and final account of James D. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. William Paxton, D. D., deceased.

The first account of Joseph Walker, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walker, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Saltzgiver, Executor of the last will and testament of John Saltzgiver, deceased.

The second and final account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator, de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Adam Knouff, deceased.

The first and final account of Wm. B. Brandon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brandon, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Pitzer, Executor of the last will and testament of Christina Gossler, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Overholser, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Overholser, deceased.

WM. W. HAMILTON, REGISTER.

July 23, 1849.

to

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

July 23, 1849.

to

WILLIAM

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## PROCLAMATION.

**W**HENCEAS THE HON. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq; Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 20th day of August next—

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams; that they be there and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in their behalf appear to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,  
July 16, 1849.

## Grand Jury—August Term.

Borough—D. A. Eicher, Nicholas Codori, Geo Little, Daniel Culp.

Members—Nicholas Bushay, Peter Rice.

Union—Jacob Starner, Enoch Lefever.

Franklin—Moisés Raffensperger, James M Culough, James K. Wilson.

Huntington—David Larew, Daniel Funk, Abram Fickes.

Hamilton—Wm. Baugher, Pius Fink.

Mountjoy—James McHenry.

Freedom—Phineas Rodgers, Abraham Waybright.

Mountpleasant—Andrew Little, David Brough, Henry Weikert.

Latinore—Michael Schriver.

Germany—Wm. Lansing.

## General Jury.

Mountjoy—Baltzer Snyder, Watson Barr, Henry Hahn, Silas M. Horner.

Hamilton—Isaac Robinson, Isaac Herter, Amos Maginn, John J. Kerr.

Germany—George Will, Frederick Bittinger, Peter R. Noel.

Lycoming—Wm. Fickles, James Patterson, George Robnett.

Oxford—John C. Ellis, Henry Gitt, David M. Myers.

Berwick—Joseph Kepner, Matthew Eichelberger, Franklin Kochler.

Tyron—Joseph Trostle, John Flickinger.

Strabane—John F. Feltz, Samuel Gilliland, Jno. Dickson, Jr., John Cleveland, John B. Hoffman, John M. Brinkerhoff.

Liberty—John Musselman, Jr.

Unten—Peter Sell.

Conowingo—Jacob Wertz, (of M.) Jacob Little.

Franklin—Jacob Cover, Samuel Cover, David McMurphy, Wm. Paxton.

Borough—Daniel Trinquet, Marcus Samson, George Heck.

Cumberland—James Thompson, John Hunter, George Colp, Abraham Plank, John Maring.

Huntington—Leonard M. Elwee.

Hamilton—Jacob Reijzel.

Mountpleasant—Wm. Stock, Peter Smith.

July 16.

## D. M'CONAUGHEY,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

**O**FICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq; deceased.—

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly all business entrusted to him.

AGENTS AND SOLICITOR

## For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 3.

## LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburg, designs making at Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law.—He has made arrangements with his father, John G. Reed, Esq; of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it.—He will be found at all times at his office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

## W. B. McCULLY,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

**O**FICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McCullum, Esq.

Dec. 23.

## COACH-HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

**T**HE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, for merely known as "Wever's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

CANVASS for CARRIAGES,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also—

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low.

All kinds of re-

pairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J G FRIEY

Jan. 8.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**T**HE subscriber has just received at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well selected assort-

ment of SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.,

which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J M STEVENSON

April 30.

## NEW GOODS, At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

A received and well known stand, has just

been opened, as usual

as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c.,

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

We will not represent nor deserve

you by saying that we cancell Goods Thirty

per cent cheaper than any other establishment

—but we will confine ourselves to the plain

facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper than they can be sold elsewhere.

Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be

as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of

Silks and Fancy Goods

generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Gettysburg, April 9.

\$1 75 for a Whole-Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old custom

ers, and informs them of the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are ASTONISHINGLY

LOW, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing.

As he sells for CASH, and has but ONE PAIR

he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied

with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment.

The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

1 COATS—Fine Cloth & Dress, from \$6 to

\$16; Business, from \$2 50 to \$6; Cloth Sack,

\$4 00 to \$8; Linen Summer, \$1 to \$6; Fine

Cashmere, \$3 to \$5 50; Tweed \$1 25 to \$4 50;

Cassimere, \$2 50 to \$5 00.

2 COATS—Double Milled Cashmere, from

\$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2

to \$8; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen

Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassine, \$1 to \$2 50;

Cotton, \$2 50 to \$1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1 50 to \$3; Satin

\$1 50 to \$3 50; Mocco and Cashmere, \$1 to

\$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1 50; Muselines, \$2 50 to \$1 75; Cassimere and Cloth \$2 to \$2 50

In addition he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stockings, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply,) from 50 cts. to \$2 each. Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., & a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaite Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight-day

CLOCKS.—He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL

to call at his store and examine his stock

which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

He has also on hand Two Second-hand

BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

## NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

Mo & Ao HAY,

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKERS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices

which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED as usual

at short notice. Established in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Burch's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER

July 31.

## A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE

Worsell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

have gradually but surely come

into favor, among the families of this

Country for some years past. They have done

greatly through their great worth as a

FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been

appointed, but no pulling and hushing such as

is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine

has been done. The pills are ordered for sale

and have will contine to be sold by all

the principal storekeepers. The proprietors

claim for their Medicine the following ad-

vantages over all others—viz. They are

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) has issued the following response to the appointment of a Fast Day by the National Executive:

## To the Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In view of the ravages of the pestilence; of our violations of the law of God; of the judgments of Heaven, by flood and fire, upon our people; and of the withholding of spiritual influences to so great a degree from the Church, our General Assembly set apart the 28th of last June as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

But still the ravages of the pestilence are increasing and extending, and the President of the United States has appointed the first Friday of August as a day of national "fasting, humiliation, and prayer," on which, as a people, through Jesus Christ our Lord, "to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us."

And lest any of you should deem the keeping of the one day a reason for the neglect of the other, on the advice of several brethren, I would hereby express to you my conviction that the keeping of the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate will be in entire accordance with the uniform history and custom of our church, and with the spirit of the recommendation of the last Assembly.

And I would hereby affectionately advise all our Ministers and Churches sacredly and in true faith to consecrate the third day of August next to the great purposes of its appointment.

NICHOLAS MURRAY,  
Moderator of the General Assembly.  
Elizabethtown, July 11, 1849.

**A Prayer by Kossuth, the President of Hungary.**—The following prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rapospuszta, and was originally published in the Opposition, a journal of Pesth:

Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy starry throne upon thy imploring servant, and from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God, over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue, and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of thy sun fall here, that flowers may spring up from the blood, so that these hulls of departed beings may not moulder unadorned. God of our fathers, and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors, and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil, above these graves, no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace, that the ashes of my fallen heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nation, praised be Thy Omnipotence.—Amen.

**Kossuth and the Jews.**—It is related of Kossuth that he paid a visit to the Jewish Synagogue at Grosswandom while the Israelites were at prayer. After the service was over, he addressed them in his peculiar style, and requested forgiveness, in the name of the nation, for the unjust acts done and burdens imposed upon their race during so many centuries; he thanked them for their bravery and devotion to the public cause, and gave them a solemn assurance that from henceforth the law would acknowledge no distinctions between individuals based upon a difference of religious belief.

**Good Natured Politics.**—In Indiana, the canvass for Governor is conducted in a manner that deserves to be remembered. The Brookville American says:

Mason and Wright are canvassing the State very pleasantly together. They ride, eat and sleep together, nothing personal and unpleasant occurring to mar their kind feelings for each other. They are both professors of religion, and members of the same church. This is the first instance in the history of our State when both candidates travel and speak together. Their arrangements are for each to speak one hour, and then to close with a half hour speech from each, making in all three hours.

**Marrying Early.**—Lieut. Lynch, in his notice of the Jews of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee, says:—"The females marry very early. There was one in the house, then eleven and a half years of age, who, we are assured, had been married eighteen months. Mr. Wiseman pointed out another, a mere child in appearance, ten years of age, who had been two years married. It seemed incredulous."

It is stated in a late Chillicothe, Ohio, paper, that a horse was stung to death by bees, while grazing in a lot in that city. These insects, as if by preconcerted arrangement, salled forth in body from their hives, which were in an adjoining lot, and surrounded the animal, assailed him at all points, and put him to death in less than three hours.

Bishop Purcell, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati, says: "We lose more than seventy a day, more than five hundred a week, of our Catholic population."

**Destructive Fire at Mauch Chunk.**—A letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, dated Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 15, says—

I have barely time to announce that our hitherto fortunate town has been visited by a most destructive fire. It originated about 9 o'clock this morning, in a stable adjoining Mr. Fatzinger's house, and a strong wind blowing at the time, the flames communicated to adjoining buildings, and in the space of three hours, the business part of the town was in ashes. Among the sufferers were Messrs. Dodson, Williams—building and stock of goods consumed; J. M. Joseph, barber and hair dresser—all destroyed; John Mears, dwelling house, tin shop and stock; W. H. Fister, saddler shop; J. Seisenberg's store, goods, and dwelling house; Packer & Olewines' shoe store; Asa Packer's store and dwelling house; all consumed. [Most of Packer's Packer & Olewines' goods were saved.] On the opposite side of the street the sufferers were Messrs. Deal & Sash, clothing store, dwelling house and shop; T. Brelsford, dwelling house; M. C. Connor's Union Hotel and House adjoining County Buildings and Offices, Jail, &c. The public documents were, I believe, mostly saved. The total loss of property may be estimated at \$125,000, a portion of which was insured. Its course was east, crossing Market square, until it reached Harlan's large brick dwelling. Great praise is due to the citizens and disinterested friends for their efforts to subdue the flames.

A man, in attempting to gain a seat upon the cars, while in motion, as they were descending from the Nesquehoning, tumbled with men coming to the fire, lost his balance, and fell across the rail. The cars passed over him, severing his body almost in two. He died shortly afterwards.

At New York, the total number of deaths week before last, was nine hundred and ninety-one—a greater number than ever before—against 281 in the corresponding week last year, and 702 the week previous. Of these 451 are reported as by cholera, while there were only 217 the preceding week of this disease. Of the deaths of cholera, 122 occurred in public establishments. This 991 deaths exceed the maximum week of 1832 by 194, while the cholera interments of that week were 232 more than during the past week. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present population of the city is about double what it was in 1832. The whole number of deaths by the disease, from its commencement up to Monday inclusive, was 1639. In 1832, up to the same period of the epidemic, the deaths were 2099.

Among the latest victims at New York, are Mr. James Reyburn, commission merchant; David B. Ogden, the distinguished counsellor at law; Mr. Wyckoff, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; and Dr. A. Brainerd, who became prostrated by his efforts to relieve others. Mr. Ogden expired at his residence at Port Richmond, on Wednesday morning. He was very much engaged on Friday (that hot day) in court. A walk afterwards, and an exposure to the sun, developed symptoms of disease, that led to his sudden death. Mr. Reyburn, above mentioned, was formerly of Baltimore, and was President of the St. Patrick's Society in New York.

The Physicians appear to be more frequently the victims of the epidemic than any other class, probably from their greatest exposure and the fatigue attending their professional duties. At Chicago, Buffalo and New York the names of practising physicians are mentioned as dying of cholera. In St. Louis five have died: Drs. H. Lane, Pellock, Farmer, Drake and Barbour. The first, Dr. Hardage Lane, was the foremost man of the faculty of that city.

**Case of Total Depravity.**—However much mankind may differ and dispute about the doctrine of "total depravity," we are sometimes, though we are glad to say seldom, compelled to behold instances where humanity has sunk into depths of degradation and depravity so appallingly low as to settle forever this disputed point. Such a case occurred a few days ago at the hospital in this city. A sick Irishman, who had fallen under the care of one of the city physicians, was found in a hut almost entirely destitute of furniture, and with no bed to lie upon but a large box with a blanket spread over it. He had suffered severely with the cholera morbus, and had drank liquor thirteen times that day. The physician had him removed to the hospital, and having provided him with food and other necessities, left the man's wife to nurse him; very shortly after the doctor left, the wife gathered up all the articles that had been procured for her husband, carried them to the nearest grog shop and pawned them for whiskey, with which she returned to where her husband lay, and immediately got beastly drunk. Her husband died the next day. Let metaphysicians dispute no more about total depravity.—*Rochester American.*

**Two Governors in Florida.**—Advices from Florida inform us that Gov. Moseley, the old Democratic executive, still holds his office, and intends doing so till October next. Gov. Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed, so that Florida is blessed with two Governors.

The Republic of Peru, after a lapse of twenty years of discredit, has given notice of its intention to pay the interest on its debts, and for this purpose has called in the outstanding bonds and exchanged them for others, converting the arrears of interest into twenty years bonds.

**The Emigrants on the Plains—Trouble with the Indians.**—The Fort Kearney correspondent of the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, of the 6th inst., under date of the 10th ult., says:—"Five thousand and ninety-two wagons, at sundown last night, had moved past this place towards the golden regions of California, and about one thousand more, I think, are still behind. The fever, however, in many cases, has completely subsided, and in others few more doses of rain will put them in a fair way of recovery. A few are daily turning back, and many more would follow suit did they not stand in fear of the ridicule that is most sure to await them on reaching home—I mentioned in my last that a collision had taken place between a party of emigrants and some Indians, in which the latter had met with some loss. Since then more of the particulars have been made known. It appears the emigrants were from Ohio, and moving along the Old Fort Kearney road, some eighty miles from here, when they lost two of their cattle. Upon going in search of them, they found their remains, and a party of about twenty Pawnee Indians at the same time. Presuming that the Indians had killed their cattle, which was no doubt the case, they immediately attacked them, killing five on the spot, and wounding six others. Two of the whites were also wounded, but not seriously.—Reports have just reached here that a party of Pawnees are molesting straggling emigrants on the St. Joseph road and Maj. Clinton and Lieut. Ogle, with a company of Dragoons, leave this evening to hunt them up. These Pawnees are the greatest scoundrels on the plains, and a good sound drubbing is the only thing that will bring them to their senses, and sooner or later they must receive it. Many cases of reported Indian outrages, however, can easily be traced to other sources, for all are not Indians that are bound for the Pacific. Not a day passes that some poor fellow is not tumbled out on the prairies, bag and baggage, to shift for himself. The emigrants have suffered much from the cholera. The latter seemed to bear the chief brunt of the visitation.—At least five blacks die to one white.—The reason is that they do not control their appetites and live prudently. If they want a thing, that is reason enough with them for having it. In addition to this, they nearly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it.

**Another Narrow Escape from Buying Alive.**—Some four or five appalling cases of this sort have occurred at Cincinnati and St. Louis, lately, in the midst of the fearful rate of mortality from the scourge. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th, gives the latest as follows:

"We learn from Col. Williamson, of Lockland, that a man was seized with cholera, in that town on Wednesday, and died in a few hours—or rather he was pronounced dead, and the paraphernalia of mourning was assumed. The body was laid out and placed in the coffin; but a few hours previous to the time appointed for his funeral, *the dead man rose from his coffin*, to the great terror of those around, and walked out of it in his shroud! He divested himself of the garments of the grave, and is now apparently a well man. It is needless to add that he sent the coffin back, having no further use for it. This is true, and it is another warning against too much haste in burials."

**Railroad Iron.**—This article is now sold in New York city, of English manufacture, at about \$42 per ton, which is death and destruction to the American manufacturer and the American laborer, in the iron workshops.

The mills now in operation only live

on their old contracts, making iron ordered long ago, as in the case of the Hudson River Railroad, whose rails the Trenton and Boynton mills are making at \$68.50 per ton. This is a difference of \$25 per ton; and when the contract was made, it was made as low as the mills could afford it, or the company

could get it; but the difference shows what ruin the Tariff of 1846 is creating for American labor and American ore.

**The Berk & Schuykill Journal** says, that to be independent, a nation must not only make its iron, but have within its bosom, the material of which it is made, and of that material make. To be riding eternally on rails made in British workshops and by British hands, is but little better than living on British laws and customs, and surely it is paying Britain the highest tax and the highest compliment. He forthwith threw all the planks out doors, kicked his neighbors out after them, and began to beat his wife unmercifully. The beating effected what the medicine could not—it produced a reaction—and the woman got well immediately. This is the only good effect of drunkenness we recollect to have seen chronicled.

**Influence of Imagination.**—In reference to cholera, as well as other diseases, there is great truth in the old adage, "Conceit can kill, Conceit can cure," as the following facts will show. A curious experiment, says the London Medical Times, was recently tried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera; but the beds were, in fact, new, and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours.

**Terrible Fourth July Accident.**—In Dexter, Maine, on the 4th inst., a party of young men riding in a wagon and playing with India crackers, set fire to some cartridges for cannon which they had in a box, by which they were blown up; three were killed and three others badly burnt. Among them were four brothers named Abbott.

**Display of Brilliant, Pearls and Gold at Saratoga.**—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the United States Hotel, Saratoga, July 11th, says:

"Since my last, there have been many

**A Long Runaway Match.**—A letter from New York to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated on Thursday, details the following incident:

"Yesterday afternoon a very handsome German girl, accompanied by a Pole, also good looking, were presented to the Mayor by an interpreter. (neither of them could speak a word of English,) but the interpreter made known to his lady and daughter, who have expressed themselves highly delighted with this country, are here. Mrs. Herrera is a remarkably handsome woman, and dresses in the most superb style. Last evening she wore brilliant pearls and diamonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars. The cross she wore was all brilliant, and the chain of her watch all pearls and brilliant. Above the cross was a breastpin of pearls, and a very large one was set in the middle. Her earrings were also composed of pearls, with two brilliant in each, and her bracelets were of brilliant and gold. Her necklace was also very rich. The general impression is a very polished gentleman and exceedingly amiable. The young lady is a daughter by a former wife; she is married to Edward Mickle, Esq., of Baltimore, and a very wealthy merchant, having houses in Peru, Chili and San Francisco. He is at present in Chili. The general has another daughter, by the present lady, who is at school in Baltimore, which place he is about to visit.—There are other Spaniards of distinction here. Don Manuel Espinosa, lady and two daughters; Don Francisco Aguirre, a sugar planter, who is said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars a year, (in 1832 he lost 600 negroes by the cholera.) and Thomas Galon, an eminent jurist, who has retired, having made a large fortune. There is another foreigner, a very gentlemanly man, Don Diego Loy-

**Touching Incidents of the Epidemic abound in our exchanges, and some also that are really shocking.** The Newark Advertiser says:

"A distressing and remarkable case of mortality and family affliction is reported at Millville, N. J. A Mrs. Smith, being alarmed lest her children might have the cholera, took them on Saturday to the residence of her brother, some miles out, for safety. On Sunday morning three of the four were taken with the cholera, and lay in the embrace of death before night. They had eaten profusely of green apples and other fruit, the day previous."

Mr. Richards, Block Inspector of the Sixth Ward, St. Louis, gives some sad details, thus:

"In going through this district, he found a house situated on Carr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was occupied by two or three families. In one case, the mother had died, leaving four children, the father of whom is constantly drunk; and at the time of my first visit to the house, the man was drunk and in bed with the dead woman, and is drunk now. The other case is that of a widow, having two children; she is also continually drunk. The children are therefore at the mercy of any who may interest themselves about them; a poor dependence at this particular moment."

**Funny Cholera Cases.**—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of Saturday, notices a cholera case in that city, quite as remarkable as some of those reported here. A woman residing at the corner of 10th and Parrish streets, was suddenly taken ill. A doctor was sent for. When he came, he said she had a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, and treated her for such; but, in the course of the afternoon another doctor was sent for, who gave her relief, by bringing to the world a beautiful daughter. We were made cognizant of a case on Sunday, which probably came nearer cholera. A man, who the evening before had been drinking freely, and had eaten twelve frogs for his supper—an unusual diet with him—was taken down in the morning, and died before night.—N. Y. Sun.

**Melancholy Loss of Life by Four Ladies.**—Two young ladies of the Charite Seminary, at Davenport, and a Mr. Strain were drowned at that place recently.—Mr. Strain plunged in to save them after they had been upset in boat, with two girls and a boy, and, being taken with the cramp, sunk while swimming to shore with the two. He left a wife and eight children. The parents of the girls, Messrs. Ferguson and Civil, reside in New York. A party of young ladies and gentlemen was formed at Middletown, Conn., on the 10th, for the purpose of a picnic excursion to the lake in the adjoining county of Middlefield.—One of the ladies, who was to have been married on the 11th, wandered away, in company with a female friend, from the rest, and accidentally slipped down the bank into the water. Her companion flew to her rescue, but in vain, and both sunk to a watery grave.

**A Kentucky Infant.**—There is a youth named Andrew H. Brand, living on Green river, near Rumsey, in Davis county, Ky., who is described as follows: He is a "perfect monster" in size, and is justly entitled to the appellation of "Kentucky infant," being only fifteen years old, five feet three inches high, and measures six feet in circumference around the waist, three feet six inches around the thigh, two feet six inches around the calf of the leg, two feet two inches around the arm, and weighs five hundred pounds. He is another evidence of the extreme fertility of the growth of Kentucky and of the luxuriant magnificence with which she does up things when she tries.

**Observance of the Sabbath.**—The Sheriff of London repeats an old maxim of a puritan divine, that, "if the Sabbath is well observed, it will not ravel out during all the week." He has learned from the confessions of most of the prisoners, that their crimes originated in Sabbath-breaking.

**An Interesting Fact.**—There were present in St. John's Church, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Morris, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who was a witness of the deceased lady's first marriage to Dr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, and again of her marriage to Mr. Madison; and also Mrs. R. Brand Lee and Mrs. N. B. Van Zandt, of this city, who were the bridesmaids at her second wedding.—Washington Republic.

**Six Persons Drowned.**—Six persons were drowned at the mouth of Hol's Creek, in Bracken county, (Ky.) during a storm on the night of Monday the 9th instant. The heavy rains raised the creek so fast as to overflow the bottom land, and carry off the house in which these persons were sleeping, without giving them sufficient warning to make their escape. Two of the unfortunate individuals were named DeMoss; the names of the others not ascertained.—Maysville Eagle.

The laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 2600 copies, weigh over seven tons and a half. If these laws are not valuable, it will certainly not be for the want of weight.

**A Healthy City.**—The entire number of deaths in New London, Ct., for the year ending July, 1849, was, according to the Chronicle, 93. This is believed to be the smallest bill of mortality for a population of between 10,000 and 11,000 which can be found in the United States or in any part of the world.